SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS - COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

INFANTICIDE.

From the N. Y. World. When we find Roman Catholic archbishops, Episcopalian bishops, Presbyterian ministers, and strong-minded women, with one accord, lifting up testimonies against the same sin and warning the people to avoid it on peril of their eternal damnation, we may be sure that the crime thus denounced is alarmingly pravalent and of grievous nature. These watchmen upon the walls of Zion differ with each other as to the cause of the evil which they denounce, and the female reformers trace it to sources which the elergymen ignore; but they all unite in proclaiming its enormity, and in predicting the woful consequences which its continuance will be sure to entail upon the nation. As long ago as the beginning of last Lent, the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York warned his flock against "the blood-guiltiness of ante-natal infanticide" in words which only too plainly indicated that his former private exhortations against this crime had failed to check its practice among his "If any doubts existed heretofore as to the propriety of my warnings on this subject," said the Bishop, "they must now disappear before the fact that the world itself is beginning to be horrified by the practical results of the sacrifices to Moloch which defile our land." It is rather a new thing for the Church thus to be bidden to reform itself, lest the world should be shocked by its practical impiety; but doubtless the reproof was well deserved. "Again I warn you," continued the Bishop, "that they who do such things cannot inherit eternal life. If there be a special damnation for those who 'shed innocent blood, what must be the portion of those who have no mercy upon their own flesh?" The pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Baltimore, published last month, not only boldly denounces "the daily increasing practice of infanticide, especially before birth," and warns the people of that Church who are yet happily "strangers to this unnatural vice" against being tempted into it by the example of their Protestant neighbors, but points out, as one of its causes, "Godless education." "The notoriety which this monstrous crime has obtained of late, and the hecatombs of infants that are annually sacrificed to Moloch to gratify an unlawful passion," says the pastoral letter, "are a suffici ent justification for our alluding to a painful and delicate subject, which should not even be mentioned among Christians. The crying sin of infanticide is most prevalent in those licalities where the system of education without religion has been longest established and been most successfully carried out." crime exceeds in enormity the cruelty of Herod, as the child who is slain before its birth dies deprived of the essential grace of baptism, "If," exclaims the letter, "it is a sin to take away the life even of an enemy; if the crime of shedding innocent blood cries to Heaven for vengeance, in what language can we characterize the double guilt of those whose souls are stained with the innocent blood of their own offspring?" And the bishops do not hesitate also to denounce, as among the causes which indirectly lead to this as well as other evils, "a morbid taste for in-decent publications," "immoral or positively theatrical performances," modern fashionable dances, commonly called 'German' or round dances;" the stately minuet and the discreet cotillon being, we presume,

adjourned without making any deliverance on the subject of infanticide, although they went further than the Roman Catholic bishops in regard to "the social dance, the theatre, and the opera;" and, by reaffirming deliver-ances of former Assemblies on these matters, denounced the lifting up of the heel in any manner to the sound of music, and forbade their members even to go to hear Edwin Booth play "Hamlet," or to listen to Miss Kellogg singing "Norma." On the other hand, the Old School Assembly wisely avoided taking tithes of aniseseed and cumin, and said nothing about saltatory amusements or dramatic entertainments, but manfully and boldly turned their attention to the weighter matter of unscriptural divorces and infanticide, delivering a testimony against the latter crime remarkable for its harmony with that of the Roman Catholic "The horrible crime of infanticide" say they, "especially in the form of the destruction by parents of their own offspring before birth, prevails to an alarming extent. They, as their Roman Catholic brethren do, ascribe this evil to the "constant promulgation of false ideas of marriage and its duties by means of books, lectures," etc., and "impure publications;" and they very solemnly declare that they regard "the destruction by parents of their offspring before birth with abhorrence, as a crime against God and against nature;" and, "as the frequency of such murders can no longer be concealed, they "warn those that are guilty of this crime that unless they repent they cannot inherit eternal life."

comparatively innocuous, while the legitimate

drama may still be witnessed by the faithful

The New School Presbyterian Assembly

without contamination.

Thus the churches utter their voices, and it may be hoped that testimony so emphatic, so unanimous, and so solemn will not be disregarded by those to whom it is addressed. It is beyond our present purpose to inquire why it is that the crime thus inveighed against prevails almost wholly among our native American families, is more common in New England than in any other portion of the country, and is unknown among the Roman Catholies. The latter ascribe this to the influence of the confessional; and some Protestant clergymen have recently felt constrained to say that the one sacrament of the Roman Church which Protestants had been taught to look upon as the greatest of all Satan's devices for encouraging immorality, has the practical effect of saving the Roman Catholic women of the land from the commission of the crime of which their Protestant sisters are so frequently guilty. Leaving this point undiscussed as beyond the province of a secular journal, let as see what the women reformers have to say concerning the cause of the pravalence of the crime which Catholic, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian clergymen denounce so earnestly. The lecture delivered by Mrs. Dr. Lozier a short time ago, and fully reported in the World, covers the whole ground assumed by those of the strong-minded women who joint the st with the churches in denouncing infanticide the speeches of some of the women at 'Free Religious Associations," "Free Love Meetings," and Spiritist seances, furnish forth the sad evidence that there are women not ashamed to defend, apologize for, and even advocate this crime. Like the Catholic bishops, Mrs. Lozier ascribes the prevalence

unlike them, she means intellectual and not | objects more nearly allied to the functions of spiritual ignorance-ignorance of the anatomy of the body rather than of the obligations of the soul. She declaims against "tight | lacing," insufficient or excessive food, "rich sauces loaded with alcohol," the provoking circumstances of dress, "gas-light, perfumed air/depraved music, and unnatural hours, "sewing machines," and want of "cleanliness;" and her remedies are 'medical education for women" and the more stringent enforcement of the laws against abortion. She has a word of reproof for the Church, declaring that "it errs whenever it concedes woman's accountability to God with out affording her equal opportunity and aid to prepare to render her account, and when it falls into that error of the world by which man is countenanced in crime for which he ought to be held equally accountable with woman;" but she apparently despairs of much good resulting from a reform by our spiritual guides, and leans more upon the arm of flesh in the shape of legislators and women-physicians. Without sharing in her anticipations of good from this source, we join with her in the hope that "the great tidal wave of immorality which has so deluged the nation with crime is near the point when, like many other publicly recognized evils, its very enormity demands and will secure its abolish-

DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

From the N. Y. Times. There are signs of difficulty, if not of tribulation, in the Democratic councils. What shall be the issues of the party in the fall campaign? is a question which the more thoughtful of the Democratic journals are discussing with good temper and great earnest-Here and there a disposition to adhere to the old platform is manifested. The lesson of the Presidential contest conveys to these leaders no warning, no moral. They maintain that Democratic issues are eternal, and that sooner or later they must triumph. The devotion to exploded ideas manifested by Alexander H. Stephens has imitators in the North and West. The number of these blind worshipers is evidently diminishing; but they are visible in Ohio, despite Vallandigham's conversion to common sense, and in Pennsylvania, where a strong undercurrent in favor of Hancock's nomination for the Governorship has suddenly come to light.

The expediency men have cultivated Micawber's spirit, and patiently waited for something to turn up. The World confessed their position when it declared that the Democratic aspect of the next canvass largely depends upon the conduct of General Grant's administration. A series of blunders at Washington, financial flurry or Southern commotion as results of Executive action, a Treasury deficit, whether arising from falling revenue or excess of expenditures over appropriations, would be a godsend to the builders of Democratic platforms. The World has tried hard to persuade itself that mistakes of this nature are imminent, and the anticipation of their occurrence has for the moment seemed to smooth the up-hill path of the Democracy. But hope and desire are not self-realizing, and as yet the prospect of profit from administrative errors is slim indeed. Disappointments there have been in the matter of appointments, and the general movement of the new administration may have been less brilliant than some of the most ardent of its supporters originally expected. But it has already accomplished much in the shape of economy and unpre-tending, practical reform; and its whole action, though quiet, promises to be enduring od fidelity in the col and effective. Incres lection of revenue, retreuchment in every branch of the public service, and a rigid de termination to avert deficiency bills by limiting expenditures within the appropriations, are characteristics which the country will not fail to appreciate. Extravagance and dishonesty are being checked and cured, and the general course of the Government is sensible and safe. The World and its friends will therefore have to abandon the idea of help from this quarter, or from ultraism and error in the Republican policy. The only chance has appeared to be in the proposed adoption of the Alabama claims as a Republican issue; but this danger the good sense of the Republican party has averted. Mr. Curtin, who was replied upon to start the scheme at the Philadelphia dinner, on Saturday, spoke without touching the subject; and his silence indicates the hopelessness of relief for the Democracy from that source. The Republican party does not contemplate suicide for the special benefit of its opponents.

In Ohio and Indiana we observe an inclination to make the fifteenth amendment a ground of contention. From the support of political equality, regardless of color, the Republicans of those States, or of any State, cannot escape if they would. They are committed to it irrevocably as a party, and justice, as well as consistency, requires that they shall give it no lukewarm support. A principle which follows emancipation as legiti mately as enfranchisement follows naturalization, and which is the chief corner-stone of the Reconstruction acts, cannot anywhere be excluded from the Republican platform. The undetermined question is, whether the Democrats, forgetting nothing and learning nothing, will make a virtue of resistance to negro suffrage; and on the answer, in some degree, depends the complexion of the Ohio contest. The Democratic press in the larger cities has thrown down the gauntlet, and avowed a purpose to make the contest contingent upon color. In the fact of opposition to colored votes, as evinced by the Democratic journals of Cleveland and Cincinnati, we have the only known clue to the Democratic platform in that State. Their brethren in Pennsylvania will probably move in the

same direction. Further West, Democrats more correctly appreciate the significance of recent changes, and the folly of attempting to renew the struggle on the issues of last November. The necessity of acquiring fresh support impels them to urge upon the party a revision of its stereotyped creed, and an abandonment of its bitter, unrelenting policy. The logic employed for the occasion is clear and concluive. "On the old ground"-so the suggestion runs-"it is idle to expect accessions; before these can be had, the party must throw overboard its offensive dogmas and its blind pilots, and so adapt its programme to the course of events as to remove the issues of the war from the field of controversy." From amidst the darkness of the Indiana Demo eracy this view has come more than once recently; and we trace it in greater strength and distinctness in the better atmosphere of Wisconsin, and amid the invigorating breezes of the Pacific. California Democrata are propounding plans and propositions into which color does not enter. They profess a readiness to wage the coming contest without mentioning the negro. They have come to the conclusion that pride of race and prejudices. born of a system that has perished, are sorry elements in a campaign to be decided by intelligence and patriotic spirit. For them both Chinaman and negro have lost their terrors;

government, the promotion of internal improvement and material prosperity, candidly admitted. If the tone their newspapers affords a criterion, the party in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, in practical sagacity. In Wisconsin, again, there are Democratic leaders who are prepared to go further than a mere negation on the negrosuffrage question. Not content with silence, they propose to make "universal suffrage to citizens of the United States by State action" an article of the party's creed. The proposition has its strongest advocates in the German press of Milwaukee, but it is aug. tained with more or less courage by Englishwriting contemporaries in the State, and will be a subject of contention when the time for constructing a local platform arrives.

The Democratic party is not a party in which new ideas make way quickly. It is a party of dogmas and prejudices and stupid uperstitions-one that worships wooden idols, and summarily punishes all departures from its antiquated faith. We are not sanguine enough. therefore, to look for immediate results from the liberalizing elements that are at work in the West. Time works wonders, however, and by and by we may expect to find the Democratic party reforming itself as a prelude to efforts for reforming the country.

THE COAL MINERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. While we insist on the right of all workers to fix a price for their labor and refuse to sell it for less, we do not encourage strikes. A strike is a declaration of industrial war; and war of any kind should ever be avoided it possible, and accepted with profound relucance. Still, war is sometimes inevitable; and we cannot deny to laborers a right accorded to every other class. Let the farmer understand that he will not be able to sell a certain crop for so much as it must cost him, and he will decline to produce it; so the merchant, under like conditions, will refuse to buy: the mechanic to construct, and so on. We do not see why coal miners should not as blamelessly refuse to disembowel the earth when they deem their recompense inadequate. True, they may misjudge, or be too rapacious, and so may injure themselves as well as others by striking; but even then they are no more culpable than the farmer who refused to sell his wheat for \$2 per bushel, and must now take \$1.25 for it, or keep it over, or the coal dealer who conspired to up the price of his commodity last fall, and ow has most of his winter stock left over to be sold at summer prices. Let all men keep the peace and obey the laws; those who do so are not to be severely reproved for holding their commodity at their own price rather than at rates fixed by those who want to buy it.

We do not fully understand the coal miners case, and do not presume them more unselfish than other men. If they would like to get more pay for less work, that is a very human proclivity; if they miscalculate their power, and impoverish by a step designed to enrich themselves, they only repeat the blunder of men wiser and better informed than they are presumed to be. But if they have—as we hear—proposed a readjustment of their wages on the basis of proportion—the price to be paid them for each ton of coal mined to be such a per cent. of the price at which said coal sells simultaneously in Philadelphia or New York—then they have proposed the true basis of settlement, and we shall deeply regret a failure of the mine owners to close with

We believe this city has, for the last ten or fteen years, obtained its fuel as cheaply, all things considered, as any other emporium of equal magnitude on earth. Considering the distance of our sources of supply, and the rugged character of the intervening country, we hold that New York has been well served in the matter of coal. Yet one imposition has been pretty uniformly practised, for which the delvers in the Pennsylvania mines are nowise accountable. We allude to the very general advance of prices from 25 to 50 per cent. on the approach of winter, under the pretense of a short supply. That pretense is often false; it need not in any case have been true. Coal is not a fancy article: it never gets out of fashion; and he who has it on hand is certain that he can sell it, though not always at a profit. If, then, the dealers have an inadequate stock at the closing in of winter, the fault is often their own, and should not redound to their profit. It is not now as in the infancy of the traffic, when a hard frost in December (1831) sent up the price to \$16 per ton (gold). Then we had no railroad to the mines, and but two canals at most: now we have half a dozen lines of transportation which winter does not close; and, while it is fair to charge 5 to 10 per cent, more in winter than in summer, because of the cost of storage and the higher freights which then prevail, the frequent if not usual enhancement is exorbitant, and, falling mainly on the needy or improvident, is very odious and this is the work, not of the miners, but of the dealers alone. Yet, if the price is to be enhanced, it seems to us naked equity that the miners should share in the gain; and we still

hope for an arrangement by which this will be ecured. Of course, we shall be told that this will be found difficult to realize—that it will lead to ndless disputes and complications. We do not doubt if. Despotism is the simplest form of government; slavery the least puzzlin system of labor. "I command—you obey: so bother about constitutional limitations, no liggling as to reserved rights. "Go to work this instant, you black rascal, or I'll shoot you dead!" What can be simpler or more conclusive than that? And yet the civilized world is discarding it, as the snake sheds its old skin and feels better when fairly rid of it. It would be easy to stipulate that the miner should be paid for his coal, delivered at the pit's mouth or elsewhere, such a per cent, of he price at which just such coal sells that week in New York or Philadelphia (whichever might be its natural market), and have an arbiter or judge agreed on who should report by telegraph exactly what that price was. This plan would obviate future strikes; it would establish a community of interest between employer and employed; and it would be some consolation to us consumers, when gouged by a combination of dealers to advance prices, that the hard-working fellows up in the hills must pocket a share of the plunder. We hope to hear that the miners, who seem to be well organized and not devoid of brains, will keep this idea in mind, and, if obliged to forego its instant realization, study and plan to secure its ultimate triumph. It ought to succeed, and in time we judge that

SPAIN AND THE VOLCANIC ELEMENTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. From the N. Y. Herald.

Revolution or a foreign war is the dilemma of half of the governments of Europe to-day Everywhere the volcanic elements are gather ing, and the revolutionary fires are brightening beneath the compact mass of six millions of bayonets which hold them in repression.

of ante-natal infanticide to "ignorance;" but, I and the necessity of putting in their places 1 Domestic agitation and an increasing debt attend the governments, while stagnant trale and scant food wait on the peoples. The British House of Lords shrinks in alarm from its own resolve to resist the disestablishment of the Irish Church, before the muttered cry of "Down with the Lords." Imperialism and democracy thrill alike in France, with the fears and hopes springing from the results of the late elections. Germany is agitated from | centre to circumference with the centralizing measures of Prussia and her demand for increased taxation. Peoples, kings, and priests view with kindred distrust the Ecumenical Conneil. Everywhere the signs of the times point to impending change, but whether this shall come in the shape of revolution or reform lies in the bosom of the future. Governments may resort to foreign war as their only resource to stave off the issue of revolution or reform at home.

But it is in Spain, where a temporary government holds sway, and the kingdom is convulsed with the great question of constitutional reconstruction, where a new organic law for the monarchy has just been formulated, and the privileged classes are steeped in intrigue for the succession to the crown, that the democratic and volcanic elements are assuming the most threatening aspect. The republican members of the Cortes, since their defeat on the great question of a republic, have studiously withheld from participation in the votes on the chauses of the new constitution and absented themselves from the de monstrations on its publication. In the eastern provinces the democrats have promulgated the revolutionary "Pact of Tortosa," which has called forth a riotous demonstration in Cordova, and is running like wildfire through the south of the Peninsula. The Government, pressed on all sides, sees no recourse but to concede arms to the militia, and what this means will be comprehended by our readers who have watched the recent course of events in Havana. The Spanish militia means mischief to kings and priests, and a spark will be sufficient to light a volcanic explosion in Spain which will be felt all over Europe. The aims of the democratic leaders among

the Spaniards are already set forth in a report made by our correspondent at Cadiz, published in Monday's *Herald*, of a conversation with Salvochea, one of the foremost leaders of the Andalusian democracy. There is a calm deter-mination in his tone which bodes ill to the reactionary and stationary elements of the Spanish peninsula. But most remarkable is his philosophic recognition of the power of the telegraph and rail as elements of revolu-tionary force. "Kings have had their day," said he; "the wire which communicates with Madrid, Paris, London, New York, and San Francisco is the king of the times. His views on Cuba, too, are remarkable, and worthy of the attention of our very respectable Secretary of State, who holds European opinions and European complications in such awe. Cuba is simply a public crib for the aristocratic place-holder, and is not held to be of much account by the Spanish democrat. He prefers a good breech-loader, in the hands of the minitia, to all the bombast about Spanish honor on the other side of the Atlantic. In the meantime, the volcanicelement in Havana proposes to send a commission to Cesedes, and make arrangements for a mutual espect of life and property. This is the step which it would have become our Government to have taken, and which the Ministers of Pern and Chili, as well as the agents of President Cespedes, have asked it to take. Even now our influence and our honor may be saved if Mr. Fish will only wake to a recognition of the true state of affairs both in Europe and America. He need fear no European complications now. Europe is too busy taking care of her own household to put herself to any trouble about Mr. Fish. Let him recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic, and address a kind letter to both parties, recommending them to humanize their war.

WOMAN AS A WARRIOR. From the N. Y. World. The appalling suggestion which crept into the deliberations of the Woman's Suffrage Association recently, that woman, allowed to vote, might have to go to war and fight, can-not, we should think, prove otherwise than discouraging to a large number of the sqrinking sex. If, in case of a demonstrated casus belli between this country and Great Britain, every woman who should be called upon to seize the musket or the sabre could head an army like a Deborah or a Joan of Arc, there might be some felicity in the fate which consigned her as a conscript to her country's service. She might have an opportunity in the one instance to lord it magnificently over the male host of her followers, and smite the male enemy with the double scourge of the sword and a woman's superiority. As an inspired maid or matron, whether of New Orcans or New York, who can doubt that the Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton of our time would prove an emi nent success? But, alas! considerations neither of courage nor of violated propriety -for neither of these can be supposed to have much weight with women on female equality in everything intent-indicate how impossible it is for a heroine of ancient or mediæval renown to flourish in these degenerate days. The late civil war developed sweet, disinterested devotion to the relief of human suffering on the part of hundreds of women who never uttered a wish for "suffrage" in their lives; it also developed, as the representative female warrior in the field for the North, "Major" Pauline Cushman, of various-not enchanting-fame. When Miss Anthony mentions a surgeon of her acquaintance who informed her that "many cases were positively known of women who fought bravely for a year, eighteen months, or two years, and, the moment their sex was dis covered, were dismissed from the army in disgrace and have never yet been paid," she claps a damper upon the cause. This misguided lady ought to distinguish at a glance the difference between the privilege of promisenous shooting which women now enjoy, and the obligation to shoot and be shot at which the superfluous privilege of the suffrage may enjoin

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 252 WALNUT Street, Incorporated 1704. Charter Perpekual. Capital, \$500,000.

211,375'06

125,591 00

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20,625.00

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\$1,617,387.80

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MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINGE ITS ORGAN-IZATION.

William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President,
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
218

MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

\$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agenta,

Pald-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING. CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J.
W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WERKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on
THURSDAY, June 17, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S.
C. R. K. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low
as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
ECOMPANY'S MAIL STRAMSHIPS
BREST. REST.

The splendid new yeasels on this favorite route for the continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as fellows:

PEREIRE. Duchesno.

LAFAVETTE. Rousseau

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VILLE DE PARIS. Surmount

in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE, PRICE OF PASSAGE

PHILADELPHIA, RICHARD LINE AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

Atl noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolins, via Seabuard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg. Va., Teonessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

No charge in Collaboration and Process of the Collaboration of the Colla

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP - LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15,
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On
and after 15th of March freight by this line will be
taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or
1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges
cashed at office on Pier, Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL,

2 284 Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgotown, and Washington, D.
C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with
connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Delton, and the
Southwest. samers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLEE, Agents, at Georgebown; M
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND GUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of London, Saturday, June 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Brocklyn, Saturday, June 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Brocklyn, Saturday, June 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Antworp, Saturday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antworp, Saturday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antworp, Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pior 45, North River.

BATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SALUNG EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.

Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.

105 To London.

105 To London.

105 To London.

107 Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Gold.

FASSAGE BY THE TUTERDAY STEAMER, YAR HALIPAX,
FIRST CABIN.

Payable in Gold.

Payable in Currency.

S80 Liverpool.

All Payable in Currency.

S80 Liverpool.

All Payable in Currency.

S80 Liverpool.

S90 Liverpool.

S80 Liverpool.

S90 Li For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, ERGADWAY, N. Y. or to No. 4110HESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

No. 4 HOHESNUT Street, Pistadaiphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN GANAL,
EXPRENS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and ferwarded on accommodating terms.
Wall LIAM P. OLYDE & OO. Agonta,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenus, Philadelphia,
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW PURE.

VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFT

SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

DESPATOII AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For Presights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to

No. 132 South Wharves.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Stroots, BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-